WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo subfrontion with in how rejected articles refurmed key must in all cares send stamps for that purpose

Local News.—The City and Suburban News In of the United Press and New York Associates) is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information comments for public use instantly disseminate the press of the whole country.

The Real Roll of Honor.

Of the seventeen Representatives in Congress who held fast to Democratic honor and principle by voting against the so-called Wilson bill when it first passed the House disgraced with the income tax, six stood test the second time when the hill was voted on in the form given to it by the Senate. It is unnecessary to name the entire group of gentlemen who stood faithfully by their party up to Feb. 1. All told, they were eight from New York, four from Louisiana one from New Jersey, one from California, one from Rhode island, one from Pennsylvania. and one from Connecticut. Coming alone from the heart of the Populistic South, the four votes from Louisiana may suggest the question whether they were given primarily in defence of the Democratic party, or of the local sugar interest, still unsatisfied; but the three who remained steadfast must be recorded as in full standing of partisanship and sincerity. In brief, the six Democrats who, holding fast against the Republican-Populist fraud to the end, showed that they voted against it at first neither as a bluff for more protection nor from some explicable or inexplicable freak of opposition, were:

FRANKLIN BARTLETT, N. Y. ROBERT C. DAVEY, La. JAMES W. COVERT, N. Y. ADOLPH MEYER, La. JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, N. Y. ANDREW PRICE, La.

What wildness of imagination could have dreamed that at the close of a Congressional session but six of the 218 members of the majority should be found worthy of wearing the party name ? Six proved Democrats; not Democrats on the strength of member ship in an organization that so labels itself, but on the strength of honest and unbetrayed political principles. For these six gentlemen this demonstration is glorious. For the Democratic party it is, to the last degree, humiliating and repulsive.

The "Democratic" Tariff Bill.

What is the Tariff bill which has passed the two Democratic Houses of Congress, and which awaits the approval, active or passive of a Democratic President of the United States ? To describe the significant features of this bill, and to compare the same with Democratic professions and promises, is a humiliating task.

The bill is so worded that it takes effect on Aug. 1, a date now fifteen days back. The point has been raised that this is ex post facto legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. Such would be the case if there was an attempt to levy and collect duties at the new rates upon articles imported since Aug. 1. But it would undoubtedly be held that the date prescribes an impossibility, and that the phrase "on and after the first day of August, 1894," merely requires that the new schedules shall go into operation as soon as the bill is enacted.

Somebody has figured out the statement that while the average of duties under the McKINLEY act is about 50 per cent., the average under the new tariff is only about 38 per cent. The attempt will be made to create the impression in the mind of the public that as a protectionist measure this bill compares with the McKINLEY tariff as 38 with 50, and that tariff reform has gained about 14 per cent. The comparison means nothing, and, whenever or by whomsoever used, it is employed only to deceive. The dishonesty of this method of measuring results is shown by a simple illustration: Suppose that under a high protective tariff every article of import were taxed 50 per cent, ad valorem. The average duty under that tariff would be 50 percent. Supon the other hand, that the country had absolute free trade in everything but opium and ergot, but that the duty on those two articles was 100 per cent. The average duty under that tariff would be 100 per cent. or double the average of the other tariff

highly protective as it was. The bill is as thoroughly protectionist in every schedule as the McKINLEY bill. No pretence has been made, either in the House or in the Senate, of attacking the principle of discrimination which the Chicago platform denounced as fraud and robbery, and abhorrent to Democracy. The duties have been revised solely with a view to protection, and not to revenue. Revenue has been left out of sight most of the time. There has been to some extent a redistribution of Governmental favoritism, quite generally in the interests of the South and West as against the North and East, The same scramble for the benefits of protection as is witnessed whenever a new protective tariff is framed, has gone on during every stage of the progress of this "Democratic" measure. The Senate went a little further than the House, but Mr. GORMAN and his backing were only proceeding in the direction pointed out and recom-mended by Mr. Wilson and Mr. CLEVELAND. Some protective duties have been lowered a little; some increased a little; but protection, in all of its offensive ness and unconstitutionality, is as much the structural principle of this bill as it is of Mr. McKINLEY's tariff. The crime of perfidy, the shame of dishonor, cannot be laid at the doors of the Senate, or fastened upon any particular group of Senators. The perfidy was plotted in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and the dishonor was invoked upon the party in Mr. CLEVELAND's message.

What difference does it make in morals whether the thief steals forty-nine dollars or fifty-one; whether the duty dictated by the rapacity of protectionism is forty-nine per cent, or fifty-one?

After the contest in Congress had once become a battle in the name of Democracy between forty-nine per cent. fraud and robbery and fifty-one per cent. fraud and robbery, that is to say, upon the lines laid down by Mr. WILSON in his bill and by Mr. CLEVELAND in his message, horest tariff reform, genuine devotion to Democratic principles, common decency in the matter of the redemption of election pledges. were utterly lost to sight at both ends of The fatal leadership that planned perfidy in November and December led the party right on to the unparalleled disaster and humiliation of August.

Late in the struggle between the two CLEVELAND tried to set up a new standard of Democratic principle, different from that under which he was elected in 1892, and which he repudiated in 1893. The Presi- estate mortgages are valued at \$1,607,874. dent seems congenitally incapable of re | 301, equivalent to nearly 27 per cent. of

time, from pompous and platitudinous de-'principle." So a month ago we had his letter to Mr. Witson, declaring, in effect, that free raw materials were the essence of Democracy, and that bituminous coal and iron ore could not be taxed without party disgrace and ruin. The hill now before him for his signature strikes down the wool-growing industry and protects coal. It frees salt and taxes raw sugar. It frees tin ore and taxes iron ore. There is the same discrimination for the sake of protection in the free list that there is in the schedules. It is no more a bill for free raw materials than it is a bill for revenue only.

Such is the "Democratic" tariff bill which goes to-day to the White House, carrying with it the odious income tax recommended last December by Mr. CLEVELAND as a tax wise, just, and easily borne." Will Mr CLEVELAND sign the reprieve of McKinleyism, death-sentenced by his own party only two years ago, the monstrous offspring of selfish greed, the hybrid of Protection and Populism? We are inclined to think Mr. CLEVELAND will sign it, because, after all, it is the child of his own political cowardice.

Is It To Be Cleveland the Cheat?

That must soon be answered decisively. It

is not our intention to review before the one remaining tribunal possessing authority to decide the Tariff bill the legal or the political objections to the establishment of an income tax for the United States. The con stitutional reasons against it, and the appeals to the forbidding history and princi ples of the Democratic party have been ably and tirelessly presented by Senator Hill. Nothing of these can be expected to affect the partisan indifference of the Hon GROVER CLEVELAND, or to impress that curious muddle of dulness and irresponsibility which makes up his mind. Mr. CLEVE-LAND, though, can understand as clearly as anybody the principle of contract and agreement. He can understand the force of the simple protest lately addressed to the Senate by certain individual citizens against their being selected, at the hands of Democratic party and Executive, for unequal, unprecedented, and unexpected taxation on the plan advocated by the two parties known as the Populist party and Social Labor party. which, at the trial resulting in Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S success on the Democratic platform. had been overwhelmingly defeated. The case is perfectly simple, and it is here simply and clearly put:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States and members of the Democratic party, respectfully setition the Federal Senate to strike out the clause in the Tariff bill which provides for an income tax.

"In submitting this petition we not only plead for se continuation of the system of taxation which has ndured without interruption in times of peace since the foundation of the Government, but we claim a ent systems proposed inuring to us through the fact of the Democratic success in 1892.

"At the last general election an income tax was roposed; not by the Democratic party, but by two ganizations of recent date, the Populist and Social Labor parties, each essentially communistic in its character and purposes. The combined votes of these two parties was slightly in excess of 1,000,000 in an aggregate poll of 12,000,000. The parties demanding an income tax were emphatically rejected at the polis. The party whose candidates were elected was Democratic party, a political organization founded THOMAS JEFFERSON and the habitual advocate and exponent of certain principles and methods of govern ment which, from the beginning, have been associated with its name by its followers and respected by its representatives when exercising official power.

The Democratic party, by its constitution and by its history, stands opposed to the principle of an in-come tax. The imposition of that tax at this time would violate the guarantee involved in the late Democratic success of the continuation of the principle of taxation which the Democratic party has invariable upheld and practised. It represents the abandonment of the traditional Democratic policy in favor of a socialistic policy which has failed to receive popular ap proval. It represents a direct reversal of the trea ment of ourselves by the Federal Government whic we had acquired the right to expect, and introduced another manner of treatment, against which we hold

that we are entitled to regard ourselves as safe we do not enter upon a disc me tax or of its merits or lemerits as a feature of our Federal Government, we submit that the proposition for its enactment at this time comes as a political surprise, without warrant and without authority proper to the introduction of a

policy so revolutionary out making an effort to add to our number appearing before the Senate as petitioners, we submit this petition for protection against the enactment of | tion of sugar into this country. If he had an income tax in the conviction that we demand only what is our moral and political right under the last na tional election. Respectfully,

EVAN THOMAS.

"LOUIS WINDSULLER,
"J. EDWARD SIMMONS, "SANUEL D. HABOOCK, " W. BAYARD CUTTING

"ALEXANDER E. ORR."

Upon Mr. CLEVELAND's intelligence a constitutional principle, or a political principle has no hold, but no man of average understanding or who has lived to maturity with other people is below a complete comprehension of the petition printed above. These gentlemen, representative of millions of others who voted for GROVER CLEVELAND in 1892, confiding in what they knew and what they had been told to expect of the Democratic party, asked for protection against Populism's raid on property and thrift. Are they to have protection, or are they actually to be betrayed and tricked? Are they to be treated honorably by those whom they have trusted, or are they to be cheated? Their fate will decide the public character of the statesman in the White House, who must be held responsible for it, whatever it is. According to the way this uncertainty is determined, GROVER CLEVELAND will not be known or will be known hereafter as

CLEVELAND the Cheat. It has come to Mr. CLEVELAND himself to decide this question finally. It is not for him to admit to his self-council speculation either upon his own fortunes or upon those of the Democratic organization. The question goes deeper than that, and it must be decided from a higher field of reasoning.

Mortgage Statistics of the United States.

In a recent census bulletin issued by Mr. CARROLL D. WRIGHT we find a summary of the data collected in reference to the mortgages placed during the decennial period 1880-1889 in the various States and Territories. Special interest attaches to the tables, which indicate the extent to which farms and homes are mortgaged in different sections of the country, and the decided dif-

ference in the rates of interest paid. We note, first, that the aggregate mortgage indebtedness of the United States amounted on Jan. 1, 1890, to \$6,019,679.-985. This vast sum was represented by 4,777,698 mortgages, divided by the statistician into two classes, according as they rest on acre tracts or on city, town, or village lots. The number of acres covered by mortgages in force at the date mentioned was 273,852,109; the number of lots was wings of Democratic protectionists, Mr. 4,161,138. The smallest amount of mortgage debt owed in any State, viz., \$2,194, 995, rests upon Nevada. The heaviest burden is borne by New York, where the real

United States. The mortgage debt in force throughout the Union amounts to \$96 a head of the population, the three largest State averages being \$988 in New York, \$206 in Colorado, and \$200 in California The largest proportion of mortgaged acres is in Kansas, where 60,32 per cent, of the total number of taxed seres are thus encum-Next stands, or, rather, stoops, Nebraska, with 54.78 per cent., and then South Dakota, with 51.76 per cent. On the other hand, if we take the average of 41 States, we find that only 28,86 per cent, of the taxed acres are covered by the existing mortgages. In several of the Southern States the land is conspicuously free from encumbrance. Thus, in Kentucky, the mortgaged acres constitute but 13.73 per cent. of the taxed acres, in Virginia but 13.59, in Tennessee but 11.46, and in Florida but 9.76. The percentage of mortgaged farms to taxed farms in Arizona is 6.39, the lowest of all.

That, as a rule, it is the poor who mortgage is well known; yet it is surprising to learn from these statistics how small are the debts for which the great majority of mortgages are given. It appears that 6.03 per cent, of the whole number made during the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1889, were for amounts of less than \$100 each; while 45.17 per cent. were for sums of less than \$500; mortgages for debts less than \$1,000 constituted 68,54 per cent, of the whole, and only 4.05 per cent. were for \$5,000

We come now to the varying rates of in terest charged in different sections of the country, and here we encounter the gratifying fact that, considering the United States collectively, the averate rate of interest declined from 7.14 per cent. in 1880 to 6.75 per cent. in 1889. Of the aggregate mortgage indebtedness incurred during the ten years throughout the Union, 16.06 per cent. was subject to rates less than 6 per cent.; 41.89 per cent. to a rate of 6 per cent.; and 42.05 per cent. to rates higher than that last named. Passing to details, we observe that in the decennial period of 1880-89 the rate of interest on mortgages fell in New York from 5.89 to 5.34 per cent.; in Massachusetts from 6.06 to 5.85; in Connecticut from 5.91 to 5.54; in New Jersey from 5.98 to 5.61; and in Pennsylvania from 5.87 to 5.65. In Kansas the average rate of interest dropped from 9.47 to 8.48; in Colorado from 11.05 to 8.22; in Nebraska from 8.82 to 8.04; and in South Dakota from 10.31 to 8.96. In Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee the average rate has remained nearly stationary, close to 6 per cent. In Vermont it has risen from 5.81 to 5.93, and in South Carolina from 7.50 to 8.35.

We may point out, finally, the result of an attempt to ascertain the purposes for which mortgage indebtedness is incurred. It appears from personal inquiries made in 102 selected counties, that 80.13 per cent. of the mortgages in number, and 82.56 per cent, in value, were made for purchase money and improvements. Not more than 1.73 per cent, of the sums procured by mortgages were disbursed for farm and

Chairman Wilson's Ignorance

The Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON of West Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, made this assertion in his speech on Monday, preparatory to voting for the GORMAN Tariff bill and surrendering his own: "I am informed-schether if he true or not I do no

know—that the Sugar Trust, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, have imported about a hundred millions' worth, or, it has been said, even in excess of that quantity of raw sugar."

And in reply to a question from Mr. DINGLEY of Maine as to his authority for saying what he did, he replied:

"I did not intend to give the figures that one hundre ons of raw sugar had been imported. I stated that I had been informed that the Sugar Trust had imported about that amount, and I have even heard it stated that it was in excess of that. It has been put at 448,000 tons by gentlemen who profess to know."

If Mr. Wilson had possessed even the smallest acquaintance with the facts, he would have known that \$100,000,000 is nearly the value of an entire year's importaknown anything about sugar refining he would have known that 448,000 tons represents only about three months' consumption by the American Sugar Refining Company alone, and would not, therefore, be an extraordinary provision. And if he knew the market price of sugar, he would know that it costs only about \$60 per ton, making the total value of 448,000 tons less than \$27,000,000, instead of the \$100,-

000,000 and upward that he speaks of. This exhibition of ignorance by the Chairman of the most important committee of the House of Representatives is as humiliating as it is surprising. God help the Democracy when such men are its leaders!

Science and the Holy Communion.

The innovation of individual communion cups introduced into two churches at Rochester, the one Baptist and the other Presbyterian, has received comparatively little attention from the specifically and professionally religious papers of those and other Protestant denominations. They seem to avoid the subject, hesitating to express any decided opinion as to it. Its discussion has been confined chiefly to the medical papers and to individual Church members who write to the journals called secular. The individual wine cups were substituted for the common chalice in the Rochester

churches at the suggestion and on the urgent advice of the regular medical society of the town, which repeated warnings against its use that had been uttered by many other medical authorities. The grounds for the change, as explained by the pastors of those churches on the occasion on which it was made, are of a kind to provoke among Protestant communicants anxious questioning which cannot be suppressed by merely ignoring the subject. They are that the use of a common wine cap by many people on the celebration of the Eucharist is both offensive to cleanliness and dangerous to health, subjecting them to the chances of receiving the germs of disease. At least one of these pastors declared that already the number of embers of his church partaking of the Holy Communion had decreased because of prejudices against the common chalice induced by fastidiousness and fear of contagion, and that to save the ordinance from falling into more general disuse it was necessary to heed these objections, for they were sustained by scientific medical opinion and lemonstration. Since the innovation of the individual cups was made, moreover, journals in different parts of the Union have been getting many letters approving of it as a requisite safeguard of health, some of them even going so far as to declare that their writers would absolutely refuse to partake of the wine of the Eucharist if the ommon chalice continued to be used in their churches.

A correspondent of the Tribune, whose

one, so far as we have seen, who treats such fears as groundless and derides them. believe," he says, " that Gop will care for all those who eat and drink at His table roops were ready at call, worthily;" and he contends that there has

"well-authenticated case of contagion brought about by the old custom. Moreover, if people should avoid the common chalice from fear of disease, why, he asks, should they not also refrain from the use of the drinking cups at public fountains, and from the kissing which expresses the love and affect tion that give beauty to life? But if there be poison in the communion cup will it not be as noxious there as anywhere else? The natural laws of the universe express the will of Gop. Instances where contagion has been reasonably attributed to the common chalice are undoubtedly on record, and they were referred to by the Rochester pastors of whom we have spoken. Medical authorities unite in warning people of the danger of using public drinking cups, and family physicians generally are now cautioning parents against allowing their children to be kissed otherwise than on the cheek. That disease may be communicated by the kisses of lovers has been proved indisputably and lamentably. Devoted mothers have received the poisonous germs of fatal disease by kissing their suffering infants. The communicability of consumption by such con tact is now recognized as a demonstrated fact, and public health boards warn the people of the danger of it, thus spreading abroad the very fears that have caused the disuse of the common chalice in these Rochester churches and not a few others that have followed their example. Probably such alarm would be justified by most physicians consulted as to the matter. They might say that the danger is slight, but they would not venture to say that it does not exist. The whole theory of the generation of disease, as established by modern science, unquestionably affords reason for it. It cannot be dismissed as a silly fear, but is supported by the highest and

most advanced medical opinion. Hence, the discussion of the necessity, or at least advisability, of doing away with the common chalice in the communion of both kinds is sure to go on, with consequences that may become of great religious importance. Fears thus produced and stimulated cannot be destroyed by ridicule such as this Tribune correspondent casts upon them. The questions raised are serious for all churches which teach the obligation of communing at the Holy Supper with both the bread and the wine.

The first and most honored Democrat in the United States: DAVID BENNETT HILL, Sen-

Praise for the Fifty-third Congress! It did away with the interference of the Federal marshals in State elections, and banished from American politics forevermore the black menace of negro domination. One result of this loyal fulfilment of solemn and specific Democratic pledges is to be found in the returns from the recent Alabama and Tennessee elections, The Democracy is all right when it hews close

What is the matter with WHEELER HAGEN-BECK PECKHAM for Lieutenant-Governor this year, on a harmony ticket warranted to gain the support of all elements and factions of the glorious, but ruffled Democracy? What Cuckoo would flinch when it came to voting for PECK-HAM, who had the support of the National Administration when it didn't do him any good, and would be certain to get the ardent support of the State administration, under like condi-

Our Baptist contemporary, the Watch man, chides those clergymen, of whom we spoke vesterday, who rattle away about everything that goes on in the world. It tells them that, in regard to certain public questions, a "ministe has no right to speak ex cathedra, as his opinion about them is worth no more than that of an other equally well-informed man." There is sound sense in this remark of the Watchman Yet a minister of its denomination, when he recently preached a sermon upon the tariff, gave proof that he had no comprehension of his theme, had not heard the latest news about it. t read the debates in Congress upon it. and did not know the difference between Mc Kinleyism, Wilsonism, and Gormanism. The opinion of such a minister upon the question which he took up was as worthless as would be that of Lo BENGULA, the fallen King of Mata beleland.

The decision of the MILHOLLAND irregulars not to enroll is sound. They have enrolled too much already. More votes and fewer enrollments is the watchword for 1894.

Two months ago a lot of Adventist preachers of both sexes set out in Ohio to warn sinners of the approaching end of the world. frightened a good many people by predicting that the day of doom would be in the month of June. At Mineral Springs, West Union, and other places the popular excitement ran very We had a despatch from one place on the 26th of June, which said that all the neighboring regions were in an uproar, and that work had been suspended, and that the hour of translation was expected daily. The Adventist preachers, both men and wo

men, have disappeared: the days of terror have passed; the excitement is forgotten; business is going on as usual. It had been a false alarm There have often been false alarms of like

kind during the past half century. We suppose they will be raised, now and then, so long as the world stands. The whole of Christendom was rightened by them a thousand years ago, and long before that time the early believers were ever looking for the day when they would be caught up in the air.

While perusing the Scriptures we are led to loubt whether the world will come to an end for a long time yet.

Mr. S. O. LEE, whose initials correspond with the astronomical designation of the sun, writes to the Tribuse declaring that although the month of July, 1894, was unusually hot, there is a record of a hotter July, that of 1825. Speaking with special reference to its political aspect, we should say that some so-called Democratic Congressmen will probably find Nov. 6, 1894, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., a record breaker.

One result of the late calling out of the egulars in the railroad riots was the demonstration that our little army can be mobilized very mickly. Gen. MERRIFF, in an order referring to the protection of the Northern Pacific Railroad by his troops finds much to praise. The marches of Capt. HICKEY's squadron from Fort Yates to Mandan, of Major Wint's from Fort. Buford to Glendave, and of three troops under Capt. Davis and Capt. READ, from Fort Custer to the Big Horn tunnel and to Billings, were made, says the Department Commander, " with a promptness and celerity which indicate a splendid state of discipline at the posts." The rapid movements of three other troops, I of the Sixth Cavalry, L of the Eighth and A of the Tenth, are also pronounced worthy of mention. Capt. Honard and Capt. Lock. WOOD, who commanded the train guards on the first through train are praised for the way they performed their task, in spite of "the most exasperating demonstrations" from the mo These troops of the Department of Dakota

were not exceptional for celerity of movemen and good conduct. The movements of the regulars in all quarters were made promptly and effectively. The last previous mobilisation of fraining for more than nine months at a | the whole mortgage indebtment of the letter was printed the other day, is the only | consequence, that which suppressed the Bioux

outbronk, showed the same characteristics. In both cases the cost of transportation and the other expenses were not welcome, but it was something to show experimentally that the

The Republican Mayor-hunt begins early. The chief trouble with the Republican Mayor alty candidates in New York city is that they part of statesmanship as it is of valor.

The Hon. Tom REED must have been wrong when he declared that the House of Representatives was a deliberative body. It is There is no deliberation in it, though the next House of Representatives, without a President of its own party membership "on its hands," may deliberate to better purpose than its predecessor.

If chipper JOHN MILHOLLAND desires to mite Tom PLATT and the BLISS Republicans with one smashing blow, the thing for him to do is not to run an independent MILROLLAND ticket, but to support the Tammany Hall candidates, and thereby make a certain end of GEORGE and THOMAS. This is a poor year for blank cartridges and straight tickets.

If the fruits of harmony, compromise, and concession among Democrats are such measures as the Senate-House Tariff bill, the less harmony the Democrats of New York have the better it will be. It is better to fight than to surrender.

The CORBETT-JACKSON conversazione may tend to make people think that they are both afraid; that Connert dreads the scarecrow in England called the British referee, and the Jackson is afraid that somebody might shoot him down South. Cornerr won't fight in England and Jackson won't fight in Dixle, "I'll fight you down in my street," said the boot-black to the newsboy. "No," replied the young gentleman of letters, "come into my alley." Not much," said the shiner, "you want your mother to catch me."

The fact is that our champion is a fighter, but he is also an actor. He has got the championship and he has more money to get from acting than from fighting. JACKSON has no such inducement to keep him out of the ring as Connerr has. So, in judging the real feeling of these giants, we must resort to the record, which hows that Jackson at the natural culmination of his powers, when somewhat out of condition could only fight a draw with Connerr, who was green and inexperienced, and in about the sam poor training as Jackson. To-day we believe it would be odds on CORBETT; and that on the merits of an actual trial between the men it is Jackson who is fighting shy.

The First Class in Cuckoos, after taking out from those who last voted against the Tariff bill all reasonably entitled to be taken out, are DUNPHY and EVERETT. Poor birds! They so for no other conceivable reason than their guess at the wishes of the louse, and they are going to get left.

For over a year our Toronto and Montreal ontemporaries have printed reports about the many new settlers arriving in Canada from this country. It is declared that the western and northwestern provinces have thus gained largely in population and that among the immigrants to Canada there are enterprising business men as well as mechanics and farmers. We must refuse to believe, however, that a half million people have entered Canada from the United States since the spring of last year, or that the Canadians have any reason to "look for a vast in crease of the American element in Canada." We are in possession of facts which give the assur ance that far the greater number of the people who have left this country for Canada Canadians who had previously come here to procure work, and who returned to their native provinces because of the dull times from which parts of this country have suffered. Only a few thousand Americans have gone to Canada within a year, but we do not doubt the Canadian state nent that they are a very desirable addition to the provincial population. If there were a ion of them in Canada, it would go hard with foreign supremacy there.

ITEMS FROM AUSTRALIA Freezing the Rabbit and Sending Him Back

to England. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 14.—In the cargo of the sustralian steamer Arawa, which arrived on sunday, was a consignment of timber used in Australia for paving streets, and which has

been sent here to be used as a sample. The latest news from the Coolgardie gold fields is that three men have returned from Mount Margaret with 150 ounces of gold each.

Mount Margaret with 150 ounces of gold each. They give excellent accounts of the country, saying that there is plenty of water and feed.

The Government of New South Wales intends to introduce the Australian rabbit into English markets by shipping them in a frezen condition. They hope thus to get rid of the pest which was introduced from England.

The New Zealand House of Representatives have passed a motion limiting the time of speech to half an hour for each speaker, and not allowing any member to speak in committee more than four times or longer than ten minutes.

A party headed by a surveyer named Bradshaw, while exploring in Western Australia last month, were attacked by a band of blacks in a narrow defile. A black servant of the party was speared and the rest had a narrow escape.

By the steamer Maori King the experiment of shipping live cattle to England has been tried. Twenty head have been shipped. Cattle were worth £4 10s. in Australia, but it is thought they will bring £15 to £20 in England.

The Presbyterian Committee on Theologi-

Sanatoga, Aug. 14.—The Presbyterian Committee on Theological Seminaries, appointed at the last General Assembly, met at the United States Hotel this evening. Of the eleven members of the committee those in attendance at the pers of the committee those in attendance at the meeting were the Rev. Dr. Samuel Mutchmore of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. William C. Young of Danville, Ky., the Rev. Dr. John Dixon of Trenton, N. J., the Rev. Dr. T. Kalston Smith of New York, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Holmes of Pittsburgh, the Hon. Thomas McHougall of Cincinnati, and the Hon. David Wills of Gettysburg. The meeting organized, but without engaging many deliberations adjourned, subject to call of the Chairman, who will call the committee together at Philadelphia or Washington in December.

A Remrdy for Hard Times Proposed.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-SEC. I have been in terested in the talk about hard times for the past year or so, and have come to the conclusion that the only way to get this country in a prosperous condition again would be to have every manufacturer in the United States on the first day of September, 1894, raise his men's wages about 25 per cent. Then the purchasing power of the workingman would be restured to him and enable him to buy things which he has had to do without for a long time, and I predict that in three mouths' time this country would be itself once more. But I suppose that the manufacturers will keep put ing power of the workingman would be restored ting down the wages and blame it on the party is in power at Washington. Trusting you will find space for this in your valuable paper, I am, AN ARERICAN DEROCRAT.

A Contrast.

To rate Eurou or THE SUS-Sir: Why designate the political mouthings of the "Revs." Dr. Peters, Dixon. and other fanatics "sermons"? There is not a word of religion ever attered by them. What an ennobling example the clergy present who do not desecrate the altar of God by using i

political platform, and are truly ministers of God, New York, Aug. 14. The Cry for Vengeauce.

To run Engrou of The Sch-Sir: I read in The Sch of Aug. 12 that "the awful execution of a negrocriminal at Graham, N. C., on Friday last was very much more impressive than his lynching would have be impressive than his lynching would have been."
Good so far as it goes. But I find in Tue Scx to-day
the account of a young German girl who was kept in a
house for two days after being assaulted by four white
men who live in New York.

"I'll guarantee that those men will never be properly
punished by the courts in this city, especially if they
have influence or have friends who have.

Had that outrage occurred in the South those four
men would not have cost the Sinte the farce of a trial.
Do you mean to tell me that any father or mother or
sister or brother in New York would not gladly say,
had they seen to Tue Sux that they had been hanged.

Well done."

Law to the Rackholsk White it Cax are Expendent. LAW TO THE BACKBONE WHEN IT CAN BE ENFORCED.

Corbett and Pitzelmmone. THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-ME: MARK MY WORD, II

Bob Fitzaimmons gets a chance at Corbett, Fitz will win. I know as much about prize fighting as the next JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

Answers of the Department Officials to His Mandaman Petition.

WASRINGTON, Aug. 14,-In the matter of pelition for a mandamus filed in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia on Aug. 4 last by Judge Long of the Michigan Supreme Court, to Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions Lochren to restore his pension to the former rating of \$72 a month. instead of the \$50 a month he now receives, and to make up the loss he has suffered by the reduction of his pension, answers were to-day filed by Secretary Smith and Commissioner Lochren, in pursuance of the rule issued by the court to show cause why the mandanus should not be granted. The answers are materially the same, and are very voluminous. After reviewing the whole history of this famous pension case, each answer concluded by saying that "the respondent further avers that the court has no jurisdiction to grant a mandanus against a public official of the United States, except to direct that such official perform a specific statutory duty, and the respondent is subject to no specific statutory duty to revoke the order complained of by this relator; and that if said order is fliegal it is altogether nugatory and void and of no legal injury to the petitioner; and that the relator's remedy, if any, against this respondent is in equity by a suit for injunction. by the reduction of his pension, an-

injunction."
It is therefore prayed that further proceedings be dismissed. The matter was set for argument to-day before Judge Bradley, who has been absent from the city for some time, but he has not yet returned, and the case will not be heard till some future day.

MORE RUSSIAN THISTLES

Reported to the Agricultural Department

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The botanical diviion of the Department of Agriculture is in recelpt of authentic advices of the appearance of the Russian thistle in various new localities. In bulletin No. 15 of this division colored plates showed the territory in which it had been found up to that date. Since then it has been reported from the following places: Hammond, Lake from the following places: Hammond, Lake county, Ind.; Cañon Falls, Goodbue county, Minn.; Marshall, Lyon county, Minn.; Northwestern, Jefferson county, Neb.; Blue Hill, Webster county, Neb.; Stockville, Frontier county, Neb.; Parks, Dundy county, Neb.; La Salle, Weide county, Col.; Nampa, Ada county, Idaho; Manitoba, Canada.
In almost all of these localities it has appeared only along the line of railroads, and with the exception of Hammond, Ind, and Nampa, Idaho, its occurrence is the first that has been noted. At the two points named some specimens were found in 1893. The department adds this ad-

he two points named some specimens were ad in 1893. The department adds this ad-

found in 1803. The department adds this advice to farmers:

"The present is the auspicious time for the farmer of those sections in which it has made its first appearance, as it will not seed for several weeks, and all that is necessary to eradicate it is to cut it down. This course must necessarily be universally adopted. If the weed is allowed to seed it will then be too late this season, as its almost impossible to destroy the weed by burning, and once it begins to roll it will scatter the seeds for miles."

The Outrage on Fredrikssan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a naive American who has resided many years in Russia, I am much interested in Mr. Fredrikssan's case, and shall feel obliged if you will allow me a few remarks concerning it.

Of late several travellers provided with Amer ican passports have come to grief in Russia. These have usually been naturalized citizens who were formerly Russian subjects, and according to Russian law had no right to return to their former country. In such cases little can be done for the sufferers, as Russia refuses to recognize a change of allegiance in her subjects The vexed question of allegiance cannot be used to explain the treatment to which Mr. Fredriks san was subjected. If born subsequently to the cession of Alaska, he is, of course, an Ameri an; if previously, Russia, by treaty, sanctioned his becoming one of our citizens

Accordingly, we find that an individual whom Russia must recognize as an American, and whom by treaty she is bound to allow "safely and freely to pass," is arrested on a preposterous charge, treated with indignity, and bandied

whom by treaty she is bound to allow "safely and freely to pass," is arrested on a preposterous charge, treated with indignity, and bandied about from prison to prison without an opportunity being given him to prove his innocence. This is bad enough, but what follows is worse: Mr. Fredrikssan is brought to the capital. He sees our representative. The latter is convinced of the truth of his narrative, sympathizes with him, but can do nothing to help him.

Under similar circumstances, an Englishman or a Frenchman would have been set at liberty in a very short time, and have been allowed to return to his employer. Moreover, the responsible authorities would probably have excellent reasons for refraining in future from molesting a citizen of either of those two countries. The reason for this is not far to seek. Neither France nor England will allow their citizens to be maltreated in foreign countries.

To illustrate the jealous care with which France watches over the welfare of her citizens. I cannot do better than narrate an occurrence which took place a short time ago in an important Russian city. The Governor (all Governors in Russia are police officials) of this place happened to be present at the performance of a play given by a French company. This play had been ureviously given in St. Petersburg. Something in it, however, failed to please his Excellency, and he ordered the manager not to repeat this particular play. The manager at once went to the French Consul and entered a formal complaint. The Consul telegraphed to his Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and within forty-eight hours an order came to the Governor from the Minister of the Interior prohibiting him from interfering with the company.

The Russian officials evidently did not know what to do with Mr. Fredrikssan. They could give no satisfactory reason for keeping him in confinement. To release him would have been a confession of guilt on their part. The evasion must have been a Godsond to them; indeed, it appears probable that this idea may have emana 125 EAST 1250 St., NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Visiting Firemen from Alabama.

Twenty-five members of Lomax Company 4. volunteer firemen, of the city of Montgomery, Ala., arrived in this city on Sunday, and have since been taking in the sights. The fire have since been taking in the sights. The fire-men are in charge of Capt. W. C. Smith and First Lieut. Timothy Conway, and are staying at Bryden Court. 33 East Ninth street. While they are here they will look over our fire system with a view to getting hints for the improve-ment of their department. Alabama Company 2 of the Montgomery volunteers will arrive within a day or so. They are now in Philidel-phia. Company 4 will leave New York on Sun-day, and will go to Philadelphila, where the Veteran Firemen's Association have made prep-arations for their entertainment.

A Nun's Golden Jublice. From the Imblin Freeman's Journal.

Prom the Dublia Freeman's Journal.

On Tuesday, the feast of St. Ignatius of Loyola, was celebrated the golden jubilies of Sister M. Agnes M'Allister, who entered the order of Loretto on July 31, 1844, at the age of 10 years, as a postulant. She was received as a nevice on Oct. 15, 1844, and finally became a professed nun on Oct. 15, 1846. High mass was celebrated on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, after which there was solemn benediction of the most hely sacrament, and the evowining with a white wreath of the lady who has devoted fifty years of her life to the service of tool and the education of young ladies, many of whom have proyed worthy students of Loretto Abbey.

After the religious ceremony the numerous company of visitors were entertained in the usual hospitable and elegant style by Mrs. Corcorat (Mother Michael), the Rev. Mother. Sister Agnes was the recipient of a vast number of valuable and beautiful presents from relatives, friends, and former pupils, in fact a large commas devoted to the display.

The following letter was received from the Irish College at Rome, conveying to Mother M. Agnes the bicasing and congratulations of his Hollines the Pope:

Inna Continue, Tivers, July 24, 1864.

My Dran Morney Breath. The Holy Father's bless.

Holliness the Pope:

Inco Colling, Twent, July 24, 1884.

My Dran Morsen Michael. The Holy Father's blessing, with his warmest congratulations, are hereby sent to Holber M. Agnes M. Allister for her golden jubiles on the fits that. If all he would never by with the above a personal premius to remember her at the above a personal premius to remember her at the above a that happly privileged day. I shall be delighted to share in your festivilles. Inspir cordial regards to all from. Yours sincerely in J. C.

M. Kelley, M. S. S.

Mrs. M'Allister was an only daughter, and had two brothers younger than herself, so the family was a small one. Both of the brothers were present on Tuesday: Mr. James M'Allister, 44 Leeson Park, and Mr. Patrick F. M'Allister, 13 Waterloo road, with their wives, several children, and grandchildren.

The best thing to do with a cold or bad cough get rid of it, for which purpose use at once Dr. Jo. Expectorant, for nearly half a century a popular remedy.—Adm.

SUNBEAMS.

One sees all over town where public work is going on large and small two-handled tool boxes rearred "Dangerous." The warning is not ill considered as the boxes usually contain high explosives.

- Early golden roll has ripened from it finds the wild role in bloom here and tive carrot, the mikweed, and even a few tipexcepts of early surposer. The stoker god block-

bulky package into a Broadway car. Almost a ... exception, and, as a matter of course, they bear lies on the front platform resting against gate. There packages are secure from failing of

are out of the way. There is a movement on foot to interest the same can public in Swedish tooks, and a Swede of the has prepared a list of about 500 Swedish books in he hopes will be found suitable to large the Many of them are already found in the chief his of Western cities where there is a considerative at

ish population. Most of them have been tourisment within the last quarter of a century.

—Seadde country folk in Sussex county, believe a similar custom to that of their Jersey neighbors. At rare intervals the Sussex country folk descend a the little watering place of Rehoboth and bathselves with simply pulling off their stockings and wading with high-raised gowns far enough o

the breaking waves reach their knees.

—If the popular belief that an abundant crop of a life fruits indicates that the coming winter will be the winter of 1894-5 is likely to be a hard one. The berries, just disappearing, and haws, still puly area and hard, are markedly plential. The hazels, to all laden as they are seldom seen, though many of nuts when cracked prove to be -mpty. Will a haps because of the locust visitation.

-It is estimated that the receipts on the latest Was-Chester extension of the trolley system average daily something like \$30 to every car. The daily cost car running a car is put at \$2.50, repairs included. Waste Westchester county seems to have been sitting on the readside for years past just waiting for the trole r come along. When it came every one jumped on as in three months the trolley has become part of indaily life of the people.

One mosts in the Okechobee region eracker famile lies hunting ofters. Sometimes there are two or more men with their wives and children, two poor horses, a rude wagon, and for food a remnant of grite a tiret fat pork, and perhaps a few fish. The product of three months' hunting may be a score of otter skins some \$4 or \$5 each, and a few dozen smaller pelts worth to all less than \$10. With this catch the little tribe travel aboriously to the nearest village, trades the skins for noney, and more pork and grits, enjoys the vices of civilization for a time, and then plunges again in-

least 25 per cent, less for fresh vegetables than I have been paying my grocer," said a suburban, "and I sup-pose I should have kept on doing this the rest of my life had I not discovered the other day that there is a resi farmer living less than half a mile from my house i go over to see him two or three times a week now, and pay him for corn, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, and carrots from 15 to 60 per cent, less than I have been par ing the grocer, and I get the vegetables directly out of nd. Meanwhile my neighbors are still paying the grocer his prices." -The engineer of a wheezy little steamboat running

on the Caloosahatchee River in southern Florida is an ex-Confederate who was second engineer on the Alabama, but was transferred to another privateer just before the destruction of the former. The old man has not voted or exercised any other official acti-citizenship since the early "sixties," because the out lawry carried against the officers of the Alabama by President Lincoin's proclamation declaring the ship a pirate and her officers outlaws has never been re-moved. In other words he is according to his own account, one of the few unreconstructed Confederate

Why don't you post a placard telling your customers how to drink milk?" said a customer to a milk dealer after a man that had just emptied his glass at two gulps had gone out. "Milk is a food, and should be treated as such." continued the speaker. "It should be drunk slowly in small sips, so that sailva shall be mixed with it. It is better indeed to ea something as one drinks, so as to excite the fise of saliva. When the doctors put their patients on the exclusive milk diet they recomend the use of chew-ing gum during the continuance of the regimen. That is why all the makers of chewing gum advertise their wares as a cure for indigestion." "Light wood" is one of the most useful Southern

products, especially in Fiorida, where it is used by all sorts of country folk, and particularly by the hunters. A cord-wood stick carried into the wilderness will cut up into fragments with which a dozen meals may be cooked. The rich resinous pine makes a quick hot fire especially suited to open air cooking. It is a Florida tradition that the chief who led the little band of Seminoles whom the United States army long failed to run to earth, was on the point of agreeing to go with his people to Indian Territory, when he suddenly asked whether there was any light wood in that new land, and when the answer was no, positively refused to go further with the treaty. He would not live in a land without light wood.

Sir Richard Musgrave's celebrated herd of shorthorns at Edeu Hall was sold off Aug. 10. The herd was one of the finest in the north of England, having been eatablished seventy years ago and increased and im The brig St. Andrea at Constantinople, from Salon

ica, is exciting great curiosity. The Captain, officers, and crew are all monks of Mount Athos, and white visitors are kindly received, women are not admitted. The brig files the Russian flag. London is agitated over the threatened downfail of a great institution which for years has excited the daily wonder of travellers. The County Council pro-poses to abolish the cab radius, which extends for four

miles from Charing Cross, and to have but one scale of fares for the whole county of London.

Tolstol, after writing a libratio to an opera called The Distiller," a musical and operatic tract intended to cure the Russian peasant of Intemperance, and pricuring a tectotal composer to write the appropriate music, finds that the Russian peasant expresses no me

terest in his work, and the opera is a failure Mr. H. Weld-Blundell has fust returned from a complete round of the cases of the Libyan desert, includ-ing that of Siwah, where are the ruins of the temple of Juniter Animon, which Alexander the Great visit ed. The complete tour had previously only been made by the German traveller Rohls. Mr. Weld-Hundell travelled over 12,000 miles on camels.

The British Admiralty is to try an innovation in transporting seamon. The Gibraltar, a first-base cruiser, is to be manned by a crew which will take it to Australia and there relieve the crew of the Orlando, the flagship of the station. The crew of the Orlando will then take the felleraltar home. Thus the Govern ment will save the expense of a troop ship; the officers and men will be the regular discipline of the navy, and the new cruisers will be tested by a long voyage. Gen. Boulanger was once sued by Mile. Duess for the recovery of love letters. This lady married the Comta de Mentius in 1880, and had a daughter in 1892, but her father, a rich Bordeaux merchant, has begun proections in the courts against his daughter and her ushand on the ground that the child is not his daugh-

ter's, and that the alleged parents wanted to palm a

strange child off on him. Duros has not spared his

daughter in the proceedings, and she is revealed as a natural part of the Boulanger romance. The Pope's physician, Prof. Lapporte, has deercans function with the greatest regularity, and his conta excellent. The Pope is tough as ever he was heavy folios of St. Jerome weighing ten or twelve ounds. While he makes use of a sedan chair, as did

are entirely fresh. Recently, says a report from Turin, a Major of the Plemonte Reale Regiment, marching with his bat tallon, met the Princess Letitla, the widow of the late cess, neither stopped his men nor saluted, and was inmediately reported to headquarters, placed under a rest, and asked to explain. He pleaded that he could never have imagined that her Highman would run about in public on a bleycle. His case was reported by the corps commandant to the Minister of War and ! him to King Humbert, who was intensely annoyed and ordered the Sinjor to be released at once,

A movement similar to that among the northern Slave is beginning to attract attention in the southern provinces of Austria. A short time ago the Slavoniabelegates in the Releaseath demanded of the tiover ment the establishment of public schools at the coul of the State for the benefit of the Slavonians are Creatians resident in Trieste. A demand is now made for the separation of the territory of Trieste from the declaration of Emperor Francis Joseph. that he would never consent to a division of Treol, shows that their is little prospect that the desires of the Sigvonian to habitants of Trieste will be attained, but it is notice able that both in northern and southern Austria 194 efforts of the blavic elements are directed to a alon of the monarchy.